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Israel Reacts With Ambiguity To Negotiation Bid by Hussein

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Israel has reacted in two voices to the peace move made by King Hussein through Washington last week.

Details of the Jordanian king's proposals were conveyed to the Israeli cabinet on Sunday in a letter from Secretary of State George C. Shultz to Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Similar letters went to all NATO governments, which the United States hoped would provide the international umbrella for negotiations requested by the Jordanians.

[Mr. Shultz told Israel that Hussein was "willing to commit himself immediately to direct talks with Israel." The Associated Press in Jerusalem quoted the newspaper Haaretz, in the paper's Monday edition. A Hebrew translation of Mr. Shultz's message, as published in Haaretz, said Hussein's position and the support he was receiving from the Palestine Liberation Organization was "a signal of a significant change in the political environment."

[A senior Israeli official, speak-

ing on condition that he not be identified, confirmed that the published text was accurate but incomplete. He refused to disclose unpublished parts of the message.]

Moderates in the cabinet were encouraged by the king's expression of readiness for direct talks before the end of this year between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the basis of Security Council resolutions that implicitly recognize Israel.

They also approved the king's statement that he was thinking in terms of Israeli-occupied territories going to a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation rather than to constitute a separate Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan.

Likud hard-liners voiced alarm over Mr. Shultz's expressed inclination to favor talks between U.S. officials and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before they open negotiations with Israel. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said the proposed talks "behind Israel's back" were designed to accord de facto recognition to the PLO.

The hard-liners attacked Mr. Shultz's statement Friday that members of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian equivalent of a parliament in exile, could be considered non-PLO for inclusion in the Palestinian delegation notwithstanding the American pledge not to hold discussions with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist. Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir described the Palestine National Council as the "brain and soul of the PLO."

[Defense Minister Yitzhak Ra-

bin, interviewed Monday on an American television news program, rejected any participation by Palestinians linked to the PLO. The Associated Press reported.

"We wouldn't mind if Jordan will bring Palestinians, leaders of those who reside in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip and others, as long as they are not PLO members," Mr. Raibin said.

[Mr. Raibin also repeated his call for direct talks with the Arabs, without U.S. participation. "For the time being, all the talks are about meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with the United States," Mr. Raibin said.

"To the best of my knowledge, the United States and Jordan are not at war. If there is a need to bring about peace, let the Jordanians talk directly to us, the way President Sadat did, about peace."

At the Israeli cabinet meeting several Likud ministers called for an immediate and vigorous denunciation of the proposal. The prime minister stopped short of that in drafting a communiqué after the meeting.

Well-placed sources in Jerusalem confirmed Sunday that Mr. Peres had told Mr. Shultz during his last visit to Jerusalem that Israel would not blacklist Palestine National Council members who renounce the PLO charter and its call for the destruction of Israel.

The communiqué issued after the meeting was ambiguous on the issue, stating, "The government of Israel rejects the participation in the peace negotiations of PLO people and anyone who advocates the destruction of Israel." It thus left the question of the participation of PNC members open.

Nor did the communiqué specifically oppose the planned preliminary talks. It said: "The prime minister made it clear that Israel would welcome any progress toward peace and believes the way to do this is through negotiations that will begin and continue directly between Israel and a Jordanian or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation."

One Lebanese source said the move could come "in a week to 10 days," once the Israeli withdrawal is complete.

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Bill Would Ban Alcohol at Stadiums

(Continued from Page 1)
nary report by three of its members. Nine committee members, including the representative from Scotland, were present; two, from the Soviet Union and Italy, were absent. The Italian delegate did not attend because an Italian team had been involved.

In London, English soccer officials said the ban was deserved.

"You can't measure financial loss against loss of life," said Bert Millichip, head of the English Football Association.

"I think it is a very statesmanlike decision," said John Smith, chairman of the Liverpool club. "And I am sure that before taking it, they have considered every aspect, not only of the appalling tragedy of Brussels, but also the background and record of English clubs."

"I like England," Mr. Georges said in an interview. "But unfortunately, every time we have big trouble, it involves English fans."

Mr. Georges also said the federation planned to introduce new mea-

sures to increase security in and around stadiums during soccer matches.

"Organized football alone can't solve the problem," Hans Bangerter, general secretary of the soccer union, said in an interview. "As long as the British government doesn't step in to make sure, there's little chance for change in fan attitude."

The English Football Association voluntarily withdrew its professional teams Friday from European competition for one year. That day, Belgium imposed an indefinite ban on all British teams.

In Brussels, a British reporter, Paul Fry of the Mail on Sunday, said he saw a man dressed in Liverpool colors fire a gun at least once at a group of fleeing Juventus fans during the riots, police said Sunday.

Officials said none of the victims showed bullet wounds. Most were crushed or suffocated.

In Italy, a bottle filled with gaso-

line was thrown early Sunday at the Cambridge Studies Institute in Milan. It missed the building, police said. Tires were slashed on a car with British license plates in Genoa.

■ EC Steps on Violence

European sports ministers will adopt measures against football violence at a special meeting in September, the Council of Europe said Monday in Brussels.

Reuters quoted council sources as saying the ministers are likely to endorse a ban on sales of alcohol around football stadiums and faster legal procedures for dealing with rowdy supporters.

They may also call for restricted ticket sales and improved safety standards.

The officials said the 21-nation council's Committee for the Development of Sports would complete the measures later this month for ministers to adopt for the 1985-86 season.



MARCH IN MANHATTAN — Striking hotel workers march past New York's Sheraton Centre hotel in midtown Manhattan. At least 45 of New York's biggest hotels have been strikebound since Saturday. Employees want more pay and benefits; management wants to hire new workers for less. Talks were scheduled to resume.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. May End Pensions Tied to Salary

LONDON (AP) — The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, declaring that Britain's costly welfare system has "lost its way," announced on Monday a proposed shake-up that would phase out earnings-related state pensions.

A government Green Paper proposed the phase-out of the earnings-related pension plan, which now provides pensions of about half of average earnings to 12 million of Britain's 56 million people. The plan means many Britons draw more than double the basic state pension of \$46 a week for single people.

Newspapers estimated the savings would amount to \$1.3 billion of the \$32 billion that social security now costs Britain annually. Social security consumes nearly one-third of the national budget and is a prime reason why Mrs. Thatcher pledges to cut state spending and reduce taxes remain unfulfilled. She has warned that a combination of Britain's aging population and declining North Sea oil revenues will make the cost of the program "horrendous" by the end of the century.

Pretoria Completes Troop Withdrawal

PRETORIA (Reuters) — South Africa said Monday that it had recently completed the withdrawal of its last troops from Angola but gave a veiled warning that it would not hesitate to move them back if necessary.

The statement was issued after a meeting between Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and the U.S. ambassador, Herman Nickel. Mr. Botha told Mr. Nickel that if Luanda allowed a return to the situation in 1978, when guerrillas fighting against South Africa were allowed bases close to the border with South-West Africa, or Namibia. "South African forces would have no alternative but to take appropriate action to ensure the security of the territory and its people."

Afghan Guerrillas Abandon Valley

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Afghan guerrillas have been driven out of the strategic Kunar Valley near the Pakistan border, whose lower half is now under control of advancing Soviet infantry that is heavily supported by armor and warplanes, insurgent sources said Monday.

Guerrilla officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that all major insurgent groups had withdrawn from the valley after more than a week of heavy air and ground attacks.

"All the major Mujahidin groups have gone now," one official said.

"They could do nothing against the Russians." Guerrilla units are lightly armed with rifles and semiautomatic weapons, a sprinkling of heavy machine guns and a few portable anti-aircraft missiles.

Costa Rica Limits Links to Nicaragua

MANAGUA (WP) — President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica said that his government will cut back diplomatic relations with Nicaragua to a bare minimum following what he called a "premeditated attack" by Sandinist soldiers on Costa Rican territory last week during which at least one Costa Rican Civil Guardsman was killed.

But Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua denied Mr. Monge's charges Sunday, insisting that he has proof that the Costa Ricans were ambushed by Nicaraguan rebels trying to provoke a diplomatic incident between the two countries.

For the Record

A verdict in the Norwegian spy trial of a former diplomat, Arne Træbit, will be announced in Oslo on June 20, the chief judge said Monday. Only a portion of the verdict is to be read in open court.

Police in Belgium have arrested five persons suspected of involvement in a May 1 car-bomb attack that killed two firefighters and injured 13 other persons. Interior Ministry sources said Monday. The attack was linked to the clandestine Fighting Communist Cells.

Pennsylvania was declared a major disaster area by President Ronald Reagan on Monday as a result of the severe storms and tornadoes in the state Friday night, the White House announced Monday. The declaration will permit the use of federal funds for relief. A similar declaration is expected for Ohio.

Robert Latta, a meter reader accused of slipping into the White House during President Ronald Reagan's inauguration ceremonies in January, pleaded guilty Monday in Washington to unlawful entry and was placed on one-year supervised probation. Mr. Latta, 45, will serve the sentence in Deaver.

Ground workers for Alaska Airlines voted Sunday in Seattle to end their three-month strike, agreeing to a contract they had overwhelmingly rejected last month.

Spending Scandals Hurt Weinberger's Credibility in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)
growth to only enough to cover inflation, instead of the 6 percent after-inflation increase that Mr. Reagan had sought.

"It has begun to stick up here," Mr. Pryor said, pointing to his head. Mr. Weinberger "never did meet a weapon he didn't like. He has suffered so many body blows — the coffee pot, the toilet seat, Allen wrenches, the claw hammer, all this stuff — that his credibility has suffered severely," Mr. Pryor was referring to reports of extremely high unit prices charged by military contractors for these items.

"He should have called somebody in long ago to deal with all these problems and said, 'You've got it.' Then call everybody in and read them the riot act and say, 'This is the guy you're going to be dealing with.'

"He didn't do that. He has no interest in change or reform. He opposed us on setting up an independent inspector general and an independent operational testing of his credibility is at its lowest point."

The stories of Pentagon waste are only one element of the shift in

Congress to reduce the military buildup. Others are:

- The menacing cloud of growing federal deficits.

• The growing realization that so much military money has been appropriated but not spent that the Pentagon budget would grow by at least 3 percent for the rest of the decade even if it received only enough additional money to offset inflation.

Two of the officers protested publicly that they had assumed their posts after the purchases and declined their treatment. Navy officials have said the officers could be reinstated after an investigation.

"He's been a strong and successful advocate," Mr. Pryor said. "Weinberger can sell, but he doesn't inspire. So he's not a

cause of excesses in billing that have come to light."

Mr. Goldwater and two other Republican senators, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Steven D. Symms of Idaho, said Mr. Weinberger should receive high praise for raising record amounts of badly needed money for the armed services and alerting the nation to the dimensions of the Soviet threat.

Mr. Weinberger, responding to the criticisms, said, "The longer one's tenure, the longer the list of people who didn't get what they wanted."

"We're more or less a victim of our success over the last four years in that some people say now it's time to call a halt," he said. "But the threat hasn't diminished. It has increased."

After Shaky Start, Regan Takes Firm Control

(Continued from Page 1)
events" to create a single, definite impression of presidential activity and purpose. Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver tried, often unsuccessfully, to focus coverage on a single event that would advance the White House "theme of the day."

In the second-term White House there often are many events and many themes. On Memorial Day last week, for instance, an official said:

The White House team expected that reporters would emphasize Mr. Reagan's wreath-laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery because "so much was made of the visit to Bitburg."

Instead, much of the news coverage focused on a remark Mr. Reagan made in Miami, where he accused the Democrats of "segmenting America into warring factions over the years pitting men, young against old."

Mr. Regan and Mr. Buchanan say they hope to limit the number of major issues they take on at any one time.

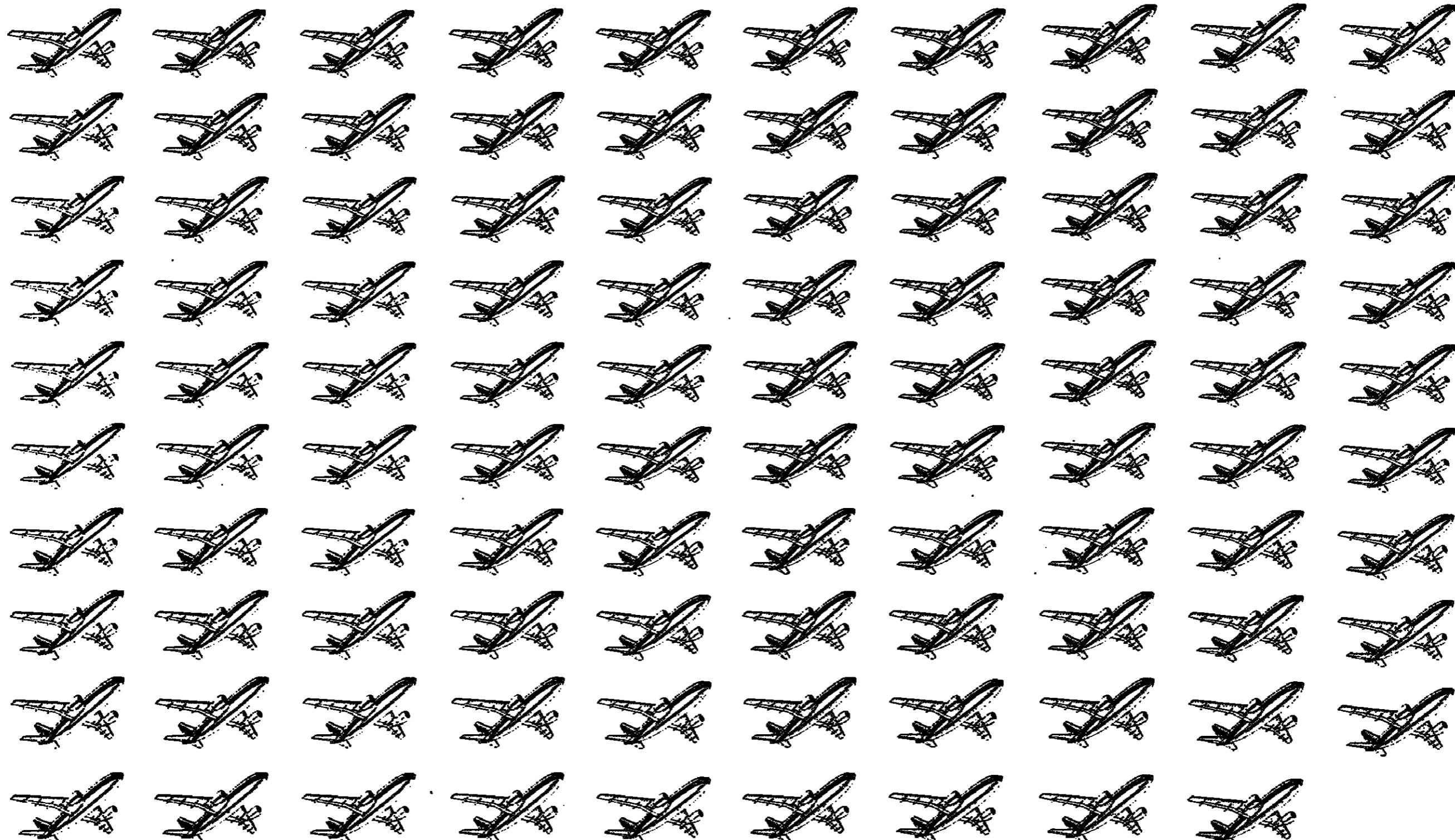
"I think anyone, not just Reagan, is better off when he's focused on one thing at a time instead of trying to do several major things,"

Mr. Regan said last week. "I think that one major theme should be struck at one time."

Although conflicts in the current White House do not approach the dimensions of the battles between Mr. Baker and Edwin Meese III, now attorney general, in the first term and later between Mr. Baker and William F. Clark, then the national security affairs adviser, several officials say that relations between Mr. Regan and Mr. McFarlane are cool.

"Regan wants to be prime minister, and McFarlane sees himself as the guardian of the national security portfolio," a administration official remarked.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Three Soviet Prisoners

This is how it goes for three Soviet dissident scientists, all political prisoners:

Andrei Sakharov may have gone on another hunger strike this spring, perhaps for five days, for the same reason that was behind his earlier strikes: to make the Soviet authorities choose between letting his extremely sick wife seek medical care in the West and taking responsibility for his death. By one account he was force-fed at a hospital and has since returned to his home in internal exile — in illegal exile, according to Soviet law, such as it is since he was never tried and sentenced and has now been exiled longer than the longest allowable term. The most recent news received by relatives in the United States came in a postcard signed by his wife. Professional analysis showed it was a forgery, which raises the disquieting possibility that the routine and reassuring news it contained was transmitted on the assumption that the Sakharovs might not be in a position to tell the truth.

Yuri Orlov continues to live in appalling conditions in the remote Siberian village to which he was exiled after completing a harrowing seven-year prison term for "slander" — he had been working to hold the Soviet Union to the international human rights commitments it formally undertook in the Helsinki accords. The Kafkaesque prospect now looms that his wife, Irina, who lives in Moscow, will be tried

for "slander" — for doing what she can to maintain lines to her husband and to those concerned about him. To avoid going to jail she may have to ask to emigrate, in which case she would be cutting the lines.

Anatoli Shcharansky, a scientist and dissident and also a Jew, is in the ninth year of a term in a Ural's labor camp, having been put away on a palpably phony spy charge. A period of relatively good treatment in the camp was followed by renewed isolation and severity, the effect if not the intent being to demonstrate the government's continuing indifference to humane international opinion.

The three men are, of course, merely among the most familiar in the West of the many hapless individuals on whom the Kremlin is practicing its characteristic Stalinist abuse. The Western information network can keep track of only a relatively few victims at a time. You would think that the Soviet authorities, realizing this fact, would exploit it by allowing these conspicuous names to leave the country. The point would be not so much to end their misery as to reap political credit. This would be a cynical policy, but one making political sense, especially in a period when a new Soviet leader is taking certain strides toward a rapprochement with the United States. How will Mikhail Gorbachev play it?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Positive but Improvable

When first elected, President Reagan proclaimed that the power to tax "must not be used to regulate the economy or bring about social change." Four years wiser, he now proclaims a tax program to achieve nothing less than "the second American Revolution." Such hyperbole aside, his proposals point toward significant progress in tax policy. Since its social goals are now acknowledged, the nation can clearly debate what they should be.

Mr. Reagan's premises and commitment are admirable. As many have long argued, the tax code has become unfair, complex and a drag on economic growth. The president's remedies head in the right direction. But he is wrong to put tax rate reduction ahead of fairness, and he strays too far from the goal of taxing all forms of income in essentially the same way.

The best feature of Mr. Reagan's plan, and surely its main purpose, is its sizable reduction in tax rates, both personal and corporate. That alone could remove many distortions from economic life and get people back to reckoning in real rather than tax dollars.

Also admirable is the extent to which the president would strip away deductions, exemptions, credits and other fancy gimmicks that warp America's spending and investment. He would remove the federal subsidies for expensive business meals and football tickets and the building of shopping malls. He would at least reduce the artificial lure of much real estate investment and other shelters.

But in redesigning the purity reform proposed by his Treasury, Mr. Reagan injects some dubious political objectives. By repealing the deductibility of state and local taxes, he

would begin to starve the budgets of local governments as he has tried to starve federal spending. Yet he would spend sizable revenues for a big increase in personal exemptions, a larger benefit for big taxpayers than for small.

Downright unfair are some of the special downturns that Mr. Reagan holds out to influential constituencies. Although he would kill the oil depletion allowance, he retains special deductions for oil drilling. Most distressingly, he would give still more favorable treatment to capital gains, preserving the huge distinctions between income from wages and the appreciation of stocks or paintings. The president contends that this favoritism is necessary to stimulate investment and growth. But his hardly socialist Treasury thought otherwise just a few months ago and offered the much better idea of discounting capital gains for inflation and then taxing it like all other income.

Especially worrisome is the proposal to tax monies paid in taxes to state and local governments and thus to attack their services, even as Washington sharply reduces aid to those services. As former Senator Jacob Javits observes, the inevitable losers would be the poorest Americans who depend on local services. Washington would honor the deductibility of taxes paid to Saudi Arabia or Japan, but not those paid to Minnesota or New York City.

The administration has now produced two stimulating tax revisions, proving that many of the components are interchangeable, without enlarging the deficit. Mr. Reagan's package is impressive but far from ideal by his own stated objectives. Congress can make it better still.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

No Real Change in South Africa

An intense study of the situation in South Africa by Los Angeles Times reporters and outside experts indicates that new initiatives and an alternative to President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement are required if the risk of bloodbath is to be reduced.

There has been no fundamental change in the policy of apartheid. There may be no way to contain the spreading violence, but if there is a way, it is by ending apartheid.

American businesses operating in or with South Africa should probably remain for the time being, but they must do more to persuade Pretoria to dismantle the apartheid system. The Sullivan principles, setting forth appropriate workplace conditions and committing companies against apartheid, will remain little more than a screen designed to justify remaining in business with South Africa unless they are used aggressively for fundamental change.

There is a susceptibility of managers to stockholders, but too often stockholders have not used that authority to prod the managers into full and aggressive compliance with the Sullivan principles. Divestment is an appropriate reaction only if managers refuse.

There are now proposals for legislation to bar new investments, limit bank lending and control trade. That is premature. Economic sanctions have rarely if ever been an effective instrument for bringing about peaceful change. It is better at this stage to test

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JUNE 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Socialist Plot Foiled in Japan

YOKOHAMA, Japan — A great Socialist plot against the Government has been discovered, with ramifications so extensive and interests so enormous that the newspapers are forbidden to publish details. It is known, however, that several notorious agitators disguised as laborers employed in the Government factory near Matsumoto, in the Nagano Prefecture, have been secretly manufacturing bombs for the purpose of killing Count Katsura and other members of the Cabinet. The ringleaders, one of whom is Shusui Kotoku, an educated man and an excellent writer, have been arrested in the Amanoaya Hotel, near Hakone. Two women were among the prisoners. Count Katsura is the special object of hatred owing to his drastic measures against the Socialist party.

1935: Baluchistan Quake Kills 40,000

QUETTA, British Baluchistan — It is estimated that forty thousand persons lost their lives in the [May 30] Baluchistan earthquake. Six thousand who were injured are now being treated in hospitals. Another shock was felt [on June 3] but beyond shaking down a few buildings already ruined it did no damage as far as can be learned. A previous secondary shock, which was more extensive, damaged the railroad and caused a re-routing of refugee trains leaving the stricken area. Over 3,000 troops have been engaged in clearing out the Indian quarter of the city and there are 5,000 survivors encamped near the railroad. Searching the wreckage for bodies is not expected to be completed for many days. Thousands of the dead still lie buried in the ruins.

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Philippine Officers Organize in Effort to End Abuses

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — A group of young military officers has launched a movement within the armed forces to halt what the officers see as growing demoralization and to improve their effectiveness in combating Communist insurgents.

The movement emphatically rejects any idea that it might engineer a coup, and insists on respecting the military hierarchy. But it clearly responds to deficiencies in the armed forces' leadership and growing frustration in the battle against about 12,000 guerrillas of the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Among the movement's grievances, according to published statements and interviews with member officers, are corruption in the military, favoritism in promotions, generals who retain their functions after they reach retirement age, military abuses against civilians, inefficient distribution of supplies and loss of public support.

The group is known as "We Belong," or the "Reform AFP Movement," AFP standing for Armed Forces of the Philippines. It says it is expanding rapidly and winning support in various parts of the country.

The number of members has not

been announced, but an officer has estimated publicly that the movement has the support of 70 percent of the more than 3,000 Philippine Military Academy graduates in service. A legislator has estimated that 40 percent of the 16,000 officers in the armed forces, which has 113,000 members, could be supporters or sympathizers.

The movement has been welcomed by some leaders, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the acting armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos. But it appears to have been greeted with suspicion or ambivalence by others.

The coast guard commander, Commodore Brillante Ochoa, a former chairman of the Philippine Military Academy's alumni association, said in a speech Saturday that the group's aims were worthy, but their methods "deplorable."

He charged that the movement's complaints "crucified members" of the armed forces "before they even had a chance to protect their good names" and gave a false impression that nothing had been done to correct flaws.

Instead of disregarding military tradition and using "propagandist venues" to air their grievances, Commodore Ochoa said, the officers should go through channels.

In an interview last week, Presi-



Fidel V. Ramos

Juan Ponce Enrile

dent Ferdinand E. Marcos tended to dismiss the movement's grievances as "gripping," although he acknowledged that complaints may have some basis.

"Gripping is traditional in the armed forces, but they've just called it by an esoteric name," Mr. Marcos said. He reminisced about "grippers" he had heard about food, clothing and shoes while an officer during World War II. He added, however, in a reference to the movement's officers, "We should listen to them."

Asked about Mr. Marcos's remarks, five members of the movement indicated in an interview Thursday that their grievances had gone well beyond such griping. "We don't like to use the word 'grippers,'" a colonel said.

Mr. Marcos conferred Friday with about 30 officers in the movement who had graduated from the military academy classes of 1971 and 1973, according to the presidential palace.

A statement said Mr. Marcos had promised to prosecute promptly any military men accused of dis-

In other disciplinary measures,

the presidential palace reported

that 40 officers had been dismissed and six reprimanded as of May 15 in what it called "an ongoing effort to weed out incompetents and undesirables in the officer corps."

So far, however, authorities have said nothing about what an officer in the movement denounced as the "dishonesty" of some officers who he said were painting a "rosy picture" of the military's fight against the Communist guerrillas.

Another officer described how guerrillas can lie in ambush for days "and nobody will inform the military about them." But when the military tries to ambush the guerrillas, he said, people often warn them.

The officers said military abuses, including torture and summary executions, had contributed to the lack of public support.

An officer said, "Some of us on occasion have been ordered to get involved in massive election irregularities, such as 'carrying off ballot boxes' and 'terrorizing voters' into supporting certain candidates. He said the movement aimed to "generate enough awareness" that young officers would refuse such orders in the future.

The officers, who represented the Philippine constabulary, the army, the air force and the navy, were interviewed at Camp Aguinaldo in Manila, site of the Ministry of National Defense.

■ Marcos to Run Again

President Marcos announced Monday that he would run for reelection in 1987, United Press International reported from Manila.

In a press release, Mr. Marcos said he would seek a new six-year term to enable him to carry out a pledge to lift the Philippines from its economic crisis. The nation's foreign debt is about \$25 billion.



The Associated Press

BUSINESS TRIP — Zhao Ziyang, China's prime minister, arriving in London for a one-week visit, was met by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary. Mr. Zhao, seeking joint ventures and technology transfers, also will visit West Germany and the Netherlands.

Vatican, Italy Put New Pact Into Effect

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican and Italy exchanged documents on Monday ratifying a revised church-state accord that ended Catholicism's role as the state religion and Rome's status as a "sacred city."

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, exchanged the documents on the new concordat at a ceremony in the Vatican.

Mr. Craxi, making his first official visit to the Vatican since he assumed office nearly two years ago, later met with Pope John Paul II.

The ceremony formally put into effect two agreements on the revision signed last year and ratified by the Italian Parliament.

The concordat is a revision of part of the Lateran treaties signed between the Vatican and the government of Mussolini in 1929, and guarantees religious freedom for non-Catholics.

Mr. Craxi described it as the formal realization of an article on religious liberty in Italy's Constitution of 1948.

Cardinal Casaroli said that the accord should not be seen as a break with the past but as the product of a continuous maturation.

He noted that although Catholicism is no longer the state religion, the pact acknowledges that Catholic principles are an important part of Italy's historic patrimony.

Rome sees its status as a "sacred city," a title that in the past had led to the banning of plays or books considered offensive to Catholicism or the papacy. The new pact recognizes the capital's "particular significance" to Catholicism.

It establishes stricter criteria for state recognition of church institutions eligible for tax benefits and will gradually phase out state subsidies of salaries for clerics.

Beginning in 1990 Italian bishops are to pay the salaries of clerics from funds to which Italians can contribute and claim income tax relief.

Catholic schools maintain full freedom but religious education in public schools becomes optional. The state will continue to recognize church marriages but civilian courts now will review church marriage annulments.

Iraq Reports Bombing Gulf Targets

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraq said that its jets attacked "a large maritime target" — Iraqi parfance for an oil tanker — or on the abandoned Bandar Khomeini oil complex.

There was no independent confirmation of the attack on the "maritime target" — Iraqi parlance for an oil tanker — or on the abandoned Bandar Khomeini oil complex.

Iraq also said that Iraqi planes had fired rockets on Tehran on Sunday. Earlier, Iraq had made the same report. Iran said later that its gunners had been shelling the Iraqi city of Basra in retaliation for air attacks on Tehran.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said that jet fighters struck twice Monday at the Iranian military camp of Khanesh, in southern Iran, killing a "large number" of soldiers.

Iraqi fighter planes set fire to targets on Kharg Island, Bandar Khomeini and Khanesh oil terminals and "reduced them to smoldering ashes," the Iraqi spokesman said in a broadcast monitored in Nicosia. Iran's chief oil terminal is on Kharg Island.

The official Iranian news agency, IRNA, reported later that Iranian gunners had poured shells onto the Iraqi border city of Basra over the past 24 hours, wrecking the railroad station, a hotel and a branch of the Central Bank.

The IRNA reports, monitored in Nicosia, said that the shelling had cut off roads leading to Basra and severed the supply lines of Iraq's Third Army.

Seven other Iraqi border towns were targeted by Iranian gunners, IRNA said. There was no immediate Iraqi confirmation.

Lord George-Brown Is Dead at 70

Reuters

LONDON — Lord George-Brown, 70, a former British foreign secretary and one of the most colorful and unpredictable politicians of the 1960s, died Sunday after a long illness.

Lord George-Brown, who died after an operation to stop a hemorrhage, was deputy leader of Britain's Labor Party from 1960 to 1970 and Labor foreign secretary from 1966 to 1968.

He was defeated in 1964 by Harold Wilson for the post of leader of the party but he stayed on as deputy leader. He resigned from the party in 1976 over its support for union closed shops and joined the Social Democratic Party after it was formed in 1981. He was made a lord in 1970.

The son of an Irish truck driver, his political and personal life was seldom out of the public eye. His liking for strong drink was legendary.

Another former Labor foreign secretary, Denis Healey, paid tribute to his courage, drive, imagination and idealism, but added: "The trouble with George was he lacked a degree of self-discipline which would have taken him to the top."

Mr. Coe was posted in Brazil, Peru, Turkey, India, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands, and after 24



AP/WF
Lord George-Brown

years of service retired in 1952. The next year President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him ambassador to Denmark, a post he held until 1957.

■ Other Deaths:

Richard Greene, 66, the actor who was the original Robin Hood on British television, Saturday at his home in eastern England. He also appeared in more than 40 films, including "Hound of the Baskervilles," "Forever Amber" and "My Lucky Star."

Henry Keens, 74, who served in the Nixon administration as president of the Export-Import Bank and in the Eisenhower administration as assistant secretary of commerce for international affairs, of cancer Wednesday in Washington.

Malcolm Norman Sasse, 66, a former editor of the Rhodesia Herald who opposed white minority rule in his African homeland, May 17 in Brighton, England. The Times of London reported.

Sarah M. Calborne, 19, Thursday in New Delhi, where her father, William L. Calborne, is a correspondent for The Washington Post. Her parents said that preliminary report showed she died of apparent respiratory failure after consuming alcohol and drugs at a party.

EC Tries to Define Technology Role

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — European Community ministers met Monday to discuss ways of competing in the development of new telecommunications systems and of gaining a leading share of world technology markets, diplomats said.

The said the talks would prepare EC leaders for their summit meeting June 29 and 30 in Milan.

The talks, which continue Tuesday, complement the debate over Eureka, the technology initiative proposed by President François Mitterrand of France.

Eureka, which is aimed at pooling resources to develop competitive high-technology industries in Europe, has drawn support from most EC member countries and is expected to dominate the summit conference, the diplomats said.

In Monday's talks, industry ministers and telecommunications authority officials tried to define what role industry and public authorities should have in efforts to compete with Japan and the United States in technology, the diplomats said.

The discussions resulted from an EC Commission proposal for a major drive in research on telecommunications.

Diplomats said smaller countries favored a strong EC role in organizing research and developing joint technical standards for telecommunications over a wide variety of frequencies.

But some countries, such as Britain and West Germany, have shown skepticism about the pri-

posed role of the EC in such areas. They have argued that industry and the European Conference of Telecommunications would be more appropriate forums, the diplomats said.

To finance the first 18-month stage of its proposal, the Commission wants 42.9 million European Currency Units (\$31.4 million) in investment from the EC budget, national research organizations and industry.

Diplomats said that, in order to help speed up research, the EC was also seeking mutual recognition of test results of telecommunications equipment by all member states. It also wanted information on new technical standards to reach EC officials more rapidly.

■ French Chemical Venture

Three major French pharmaceutical groups have joined with the government-run space research program in a venture aimed at developing biotechnology in outer space. The Associated Press reported Monday from Paris.

The accord, signed Monday at the Paris Air Show, was described by the National Center for Space Studies as the first cooperative effort between industry and government in Europe.

The companies taking part were Aerospatiale, Rhône-Poulenc SA, Roussel Uclaf SA and Sanofi.

They will pool their resources in a program to grow crystals in space for eventual medical and space applications. Until now, this area has

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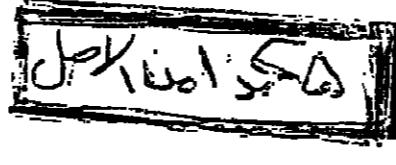
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U.S. Envoys Find Fault With Steps For Security

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A new survey suggests that most U.S. Foreign Service officers believe their government has not done all it could to prevent terrorist attacks at U.S. embassies.

A majority also appear to have doubts about the effectiveness of the State Department's policy of retaliating militarily against extremist groups or against nations that sponsor terrorism.

The survey was taken by the Foreign Service Journal, a monthly magazine published by the American Foreign Service Association, an organization of serving and retired career diplomats.

A questionnaire about the adequacy of the State Department's security measures was included in the Journal's March issue. Of the 8,000 subscribers, 182 responded.

The sampling showed that almost 80 percent of the respondents believe that the bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut last September could have been prevented with reasonable security measures.

According to the survey, 30 percent of the respondents disagreed strongly and 42 percent disagreed with the proposition that foreign affairs agencies have done all they could in recent years to safeguard employees against terrorists. Sixteen percent were undecided, leaving 12 percent in agreement.

Asked by the Journal for comment, the assistant secretary of state for security and administration, Robert Lamb, said: "We think that protection of our embassies and employees is among the highest priorities in the department. We are doing more today than we ever have at any time before. But it is not just the department's responsibility; the individual also has responsibilities."

The principal extremist activities directed against U.S. diplomatic installations over the past two years include bombings at the embassy and annex in Beirut and the embassy in Kuwait.

Reagan administration officials have said that Lebanese Shiite Moslem extremists with close links to Iran were responsible for each incident. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, have said that the United States should use force against governments that sponsor terrorist acts.



Wladyslaw Frasyniuk

Bogdan Lis

Adam Michnik

Solidarity Dissidents on Trial Assert Judge Is Biased, Should Be Changed

United Press International

GDANSK, Poland — Three Solidarity dissidents accused of trying to organize an illegal strike asserted Monday that the chief judge at their trial is biased and one defendant demanded that the judge be replaced.

The demand, which the court rejected, came as the founder of the Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, accused the Polish government of intensifying repression of dissidents. Human rights activists said that the defendants were being prosecuted for exercising basic human rights.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31, Bogdan Lis, 33, and Adam Michnik, 38, are accused of trying to organize a 15-minute national strike in February 1984 to protest price increases proposed by the government.

The strike was canceled when the government revised its price plan.

Mr. Lis and Mr. Frasyniuk have pleaded not guilty. Mr. Michnik did not enter a plea, saying that he did not understand the charges. All three men face prison sentences of up to five years.

The press and the public are barred from the proceedings, but a lawyer said that Mr. Lis refused Monday to answer pointed questions from the court, questions the lawyer said implied that Mr. Lis was guilty.

Mr. Frasyniuk protested the conduct of the trial by asking to be removed from the courtroom. He was escorted to a jail near the courthouse and refused to attend the proceedings.

Mr. Michnik filed a protest asserting that Chief Judge Krzysztof Zemach was "partial" and demanding that he be replaced. The court recessed for an hour, then

announced that Mr. Michnik's petition was rejected.

"There is no progress in the court proceedings," he said after the court was adjourned for the day. The trial was to resume Tuesday with testimony from Mr. Walesa.

In a letter to the International Conference on Human Rights in Ottawa, Mr. Walesa said Monday that a law adopted by Poland's parliament, the Sejm, last month is headed to increased penal repression in Poland.

The human rights situation depicted by the Polish representative cannot reflect a true situation in the country," he said.

■ Jaruzelski Assails 'Martyrs'

Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said in an interview published Monday that his

country does not want to have political prisoners but is faced with what he called a small group of professionals "martyrs" threatening the state. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Human rights abuse "is the chief accusation brandished against us by the means of Western information and propaganda," General Jaruzelski told the French Communist Party newspaper L'Humanité.

"Political prisoners? We don't want to have them in Poland," the general said. "That is the sense of the wide amnesty that we have proclaimed. Nevertheless, there is here a small group of so-called 'martyrs' of the regime, professional martyrs, really. Their number is inversely proportional to the fuss orchestrated about them by Western propaganda."

According to participants at a recent meeting of law enforcement officials in Los Angeles, leaders of the Black Guerrilla Family are directing a growing effort to take over part of Southern California's lucrative cocaine trade by using the Crips as their soldiers.

The Crips, they say, are recruited in prison and after being paroled are attempting, often with violence, to push out other cocaine dealers from the predominantly black south-central area of Los Angeles.

William French Smith, a former U.S. attorney general, has called the influence of prison gangs beyond prison walls a problem that is serious and spreading.

Investigators say the gangs now are involved in a wide range of criminal pursuits on the outside. "Drugs, loan sharking, extortion, contract killings — they're into everything," said Louis Dentici, assistant director of law enforcement for the California Department of Corrections.

According to officials, inmates began forming ethnic gangs in the late 1960s, starting in California.

Initially, they operated only behind bars, battling for dominance of the prison turf. But investigators say that paroled gang members are increasingly joining together in organized criminal activities outside prison.

Philip Arnold, a specialist for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons says the gangs are now represented throughout the country.

At many prisons, officials say, gangs control homosexual prostitution and the manufacture of weapons. "Whatever illegal activity there is, they're in it," Mr. Arnold said.

Often, officials say, gang members force inmates to make their girlfriends or wives smuggle drugs into prisons.

As prison gangs became more organized and learned how to keep

Doctor Tells Papal Plot Trial Agca Is 'Cunning,' 'Not Crazy'

Agence France-Presse

ROME — Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted of attempting to kill Pope John Paul II, is not mentally disturbed, an expert said Monday as the trial of eight accused plotters in the shooting entered its second week.

Mr. Agca's assertion in court on May 27 that he was "Jesus Christ reincarnate" and that the "end of the world" was near had raised strong questions as to his mental condition — and as to whether and why he might help the defense by pretending to be mad.

In the East bloc, which views the trial as a Western bid to link it with terrorism, Mr. Agca's claim brought calls for charges to be

dropped against three Bulgarians. One of the three, Sergei I. Antonov, a former Bulgarian Airlines manager in Rome, is in custody. Five Turks, including Mr. Agca, also are charged.

But on Monday, Dr. Giancarlo Capperti, the first doctor to examine Mr. Agca after his arrest following the shooting of the pope on May 13, 1981, called him a "cunning calculator." His comment was consistent with those of other experts.

"He is not crazy," Dr. Capperti said of Mr. Agca. "On this point, doctors are categorical. He is perfectly healthy of mind. He is sure of himself, he controls himself well."

Prison Gangs' Clout Grows on the 'Outside'

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Prison inmates may be cut off from most contacts with the outside world, but law enforcement officials are blaming penitentiary gangs for violent crimes, many of them related to drug trafficking, committed in a growing number of U.S. cities.

In California, much of the gang-directed crime is said to stem from an especially virulent alliance. It includes the Black Guerrilla Family, many of whom are middle-aged and serving long terms, which was formed as a kind of prison auxiliary to the militant Black Panther Party. Another power in the alliance is a more structured gang of younger black inmates, most of whom were convicted of violent street crimes. They call themselves "Crips" because they have a reputation for crippling their victims.

According to participants at a recent meeting of law enforcement officials in Los Angeles, leaders of the Black Guerrilla Family are directing a growing effort to take over part of Southern California's lucrative cocaine trade by using the Crips as their soldiers.

The Crips, they say, are recruited in prison and after being paroled are attempting, often with violence, to push out other cocaine dealers from the predominantly black south-central area of Los Angeles.

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At many prisons, officials say, gangs control homosexual prostitution and the manufacture of weapons. "Whatever illegal activity there is, they're in it," Mr. Arnold said.

Often, officials say, gang members force inmates to make their girlfriends or wives smuggle drugs into prisons.

As prison gangs became more organized and learned how to keep

other inmates in line through force and intimidation, their guards, often worried about survival in the volatile atmosphere of overcrowded prisons, have increasingly conceded to them the power to rule the cell blocks. In some cases, according to the inmates of some institutions, they have conceded not only a franchise of self-government but certain concessions to deal in prison contraband.

The first California gang, the Black Guerrilla Family, had an ideological doctrine that held all blacks were political prisoners. After well-organized blacks began to impose their will on other inmates, ethnic strife erupted and, officials say, three other groups were born largely for self-protection:

The Mexican Mafia was formed by urban Mexican-Americans,

many of whom were products of the Hispanic street gang culture of Los Angeles; Nuestra Familia was

organized by less sophisticated Mexican-Americans from rural areas; and the Aryan Brotherhood was formed by whites who, according to prison administrators, adhered to a vague doctrine of white supremacy that included for some members the wearing of swastikas.

These gangs and a much smaller Hispanic group, the Texas Syndicate, now rule inmate life at many state and some federal prisons even though, officials estimate, fewer than 20 percent of prisoners are members.

Authorities say they first realized that the gangs posed a law enforcement problem outside prison during the late 1970s. In one case, ex-convicts who belonged to the Black Guerrilla Family were arrested for a series of what appeared to be related robberies.

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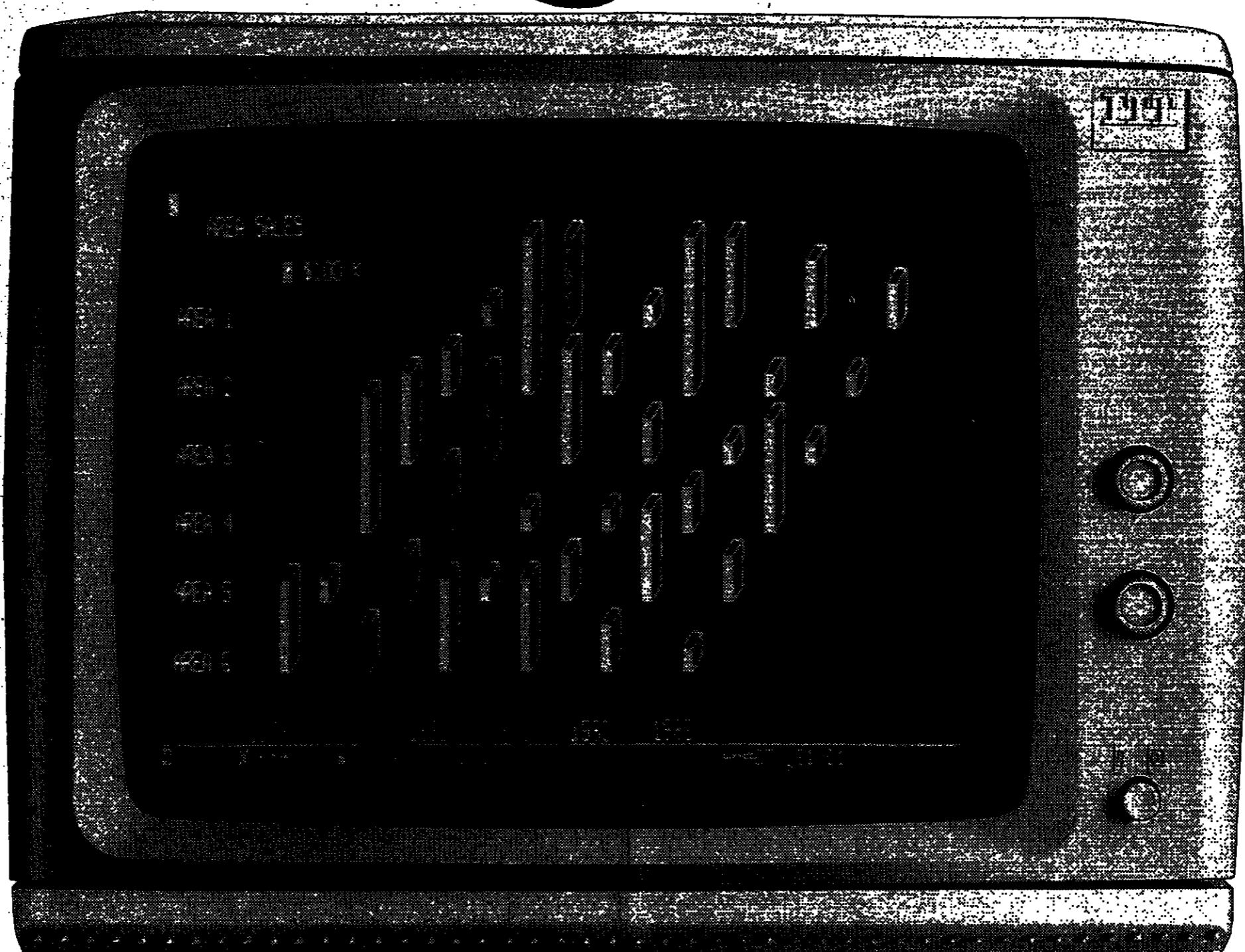
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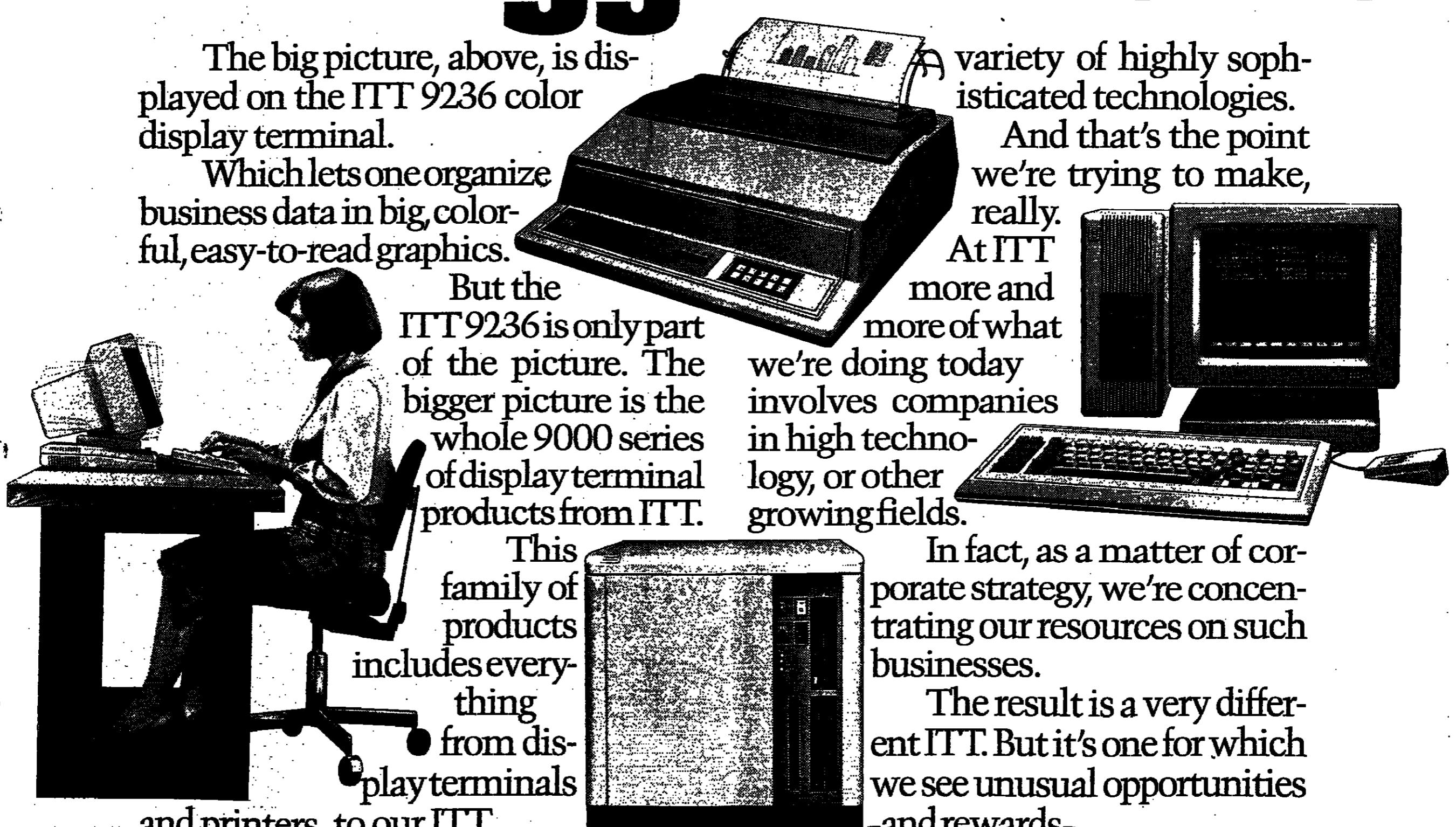
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Dixie	1,743	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
UAL	1,743	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
PHCO	1,970	415	415	+1	+1%	+	-	-
Ford	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
Exxon	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
FedNIN	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
IBM	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
East	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
AT&T	2,000	124	124	+1	+1%	+	-	-
LIL	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
Marilyn	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
RCA	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-
United	1,462	245	245	+1	+1%	+	-	-

Dow Jones Averages								
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged
Industrial	1,201.04	1,194.01	1,191.03	+2.48	+0.2%	+	-	-
Transport	1,638.00	1,625.00	1,622.00	+2.00	+0.1%	+	-	-
Utilities	1,193.00	1,182.00	1,181.00	+0.20	+0.0%	+	-	-
Finance	1,721.00	1,711.00	1,711.00	+0.70	+0.0%	+	-	-
Composite	1,097.00	1,087.00	1,082.00	+2.00	+0.2%	+	-	-
Transportation	1,625.00	1,615.00	1,615.00	+0.50	+0.0%	+	-	-
Utilities	1,193.00	1,182.00	1,181.00	+0.20	+0.0%	+	-	-
Finance	1,721.00	1,711.00	1,711.00	+0.70	+0.0%	+	-	-

NYSE Index								
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged
Industrial	1,201.04	1,194.01	1,191.03	+2.48	+0.2%	+	-	-
Transport	1,638.00	1,625.00	1,622.00	+2.00	+0.1%	+	-	-
Utilities	1,193.00	1,182.00	1,181.00	+0.20	+0.0%	+	-	-
Finance	1,721.00	1,711.00	1,711.00	+0.70	+0.0%	+	-	-
Composite	1,097.00	1,087.00	1,082.00	+2.00	+0.2%	+	-	-
Transportation	1,625.00	1,615.00	1,615.00	+0.50	+0.0%	+	-	-
Utilities	1,193.00	1,182.00	1,181.00	+0.20	+0.0%	+	-	-
Finance	1,721.00	1,711.00	1,711.00	+0.70	+0.0%	+	-	-

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**In 1983 two large-cabin business jets were announced.
Only one will be flying at the 1985 Paris Air Show.**



See how the Falcon 900 has met—and exceeded—the requirements of pilots and executives alike, while its closest competitor remains a list of paper promises.

	FALCON 900	GULFSTREAM IV
Program Announcement	✓ May 27, 1983	✓ March 1983
Rollout	✓ May 18, 1984	To Be Announced
First Flight	✓ Sept. 21, 1984	December 1985
Complete Interior Installed	✓ Nov. 13, 1984	To Be Announced
Flight Envelope Expansion Completed	✓ Nov. 28, 1984	To Be Announced
Guaranteed IFR Range Verified	✓ Dec. 5, 1984	Only a "theoretical range" is guaranteed
Engine Certification	✓ Dec. 12, 1984	June 1986
First Customer Demonstrations	✓ Jan. 29, 1985	To Be Announced
FAA Certification	March 1986	October 1986
First Customer Deliveries	Late 1986 (certified, with interior)	Mid 1986 (uncertified, "green")

*Data as of
May 2*, 1985.*

"In late January, just eight months after the wide-body, three-engine business jet rolled out... and only four months after the aircraft's first flight, the production prototype underwent five days of extensive evaluation by three aviation publications and 25 customers of the new aircraft..."

"The apparent ease with which the Falcon 900 is living up to Dassault's predictions of schedule, weight, and performance is a tribute... destined to please even the most conservative executive."

*Business and Commercial Aviation,
May 1985*

"Dassault's willingness to put its newest and most expensive business jet into the hands and under the scrutiny of press and customer pilots at such an early stage certainly makes a more emphatic statement than mere words of its confidence in the airplane's integrity and performance..."

"...the Falcon 900 is an exceptionally well designed airplane...with a great amount of mission flexibility...a viable alternative in the choice of a big cabin, truly long-range business jet—something they never had before."

*Aviation Convention News,
March 1, 1985*

For long range, fuel efficiency and functional comfort, no business jet can match the Falcon 900. And the 900 is flying today (in fact, has flown some 300 hours!), while its closest competitor has yet to be rolled out.

In conception, the 900 promised everything pilots and CEOs said they wanted in a business jet: worldwide range, widebody comfort, three-engine safety and low operating costs. In flight, the 900 has already exceeded these promises—months ahead of schedule.

While several mockups will be on display at the Paris Air Show, Falcon Jet will be flying the 900. While our competitor talks, Falcon Jet will be demonstrating. And for those who have not yet seen the 900 in action, 1985 should prove a noteworthy year indeed.

Falcon 900

For more information...
Contact us at Chalet B-24 during the Paris Air Show, or at the appropriate address below.

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Paul Delorme Director, Civil Aircraft Sales Dassault International, S.A.R.L. 27, rue du Professeur Pauchet 92-20 Vaucresson, France Telephone: 741-79-21 Telex: 203944F	Roy E. Bergstrom Senior Vice President, Marketing Falcon Jet Corporation Teterboro Airport Teterboro, NJ 07608 USA Telephone: (201) 288-8479 Telex: 154-51

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Unocal to Cut Spending But Will Not Sell AssetsBy Nancy Rivera
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Unocal Corp. has no plans to sell assets to pay off the \$4.15 billion in new debt that was the price of fending off the takeover bid of T. Boone Pickens, but capital spending will be scaled back, according to Unocal's chairman, Fred L. Hartley.

Unocal, which has been Mr. Hartley's employer for 46 of his 68 years, will "keep right on going" now that the Mess Partners II investor group led by Mr. Pickens has agreed to end its three-month attempt to take over the company, Mr. Hartley said in an interview last week.

Unocal, parent of Union Oil of California, is still evaluating how much it will need to reduce capital spending because of increased debt expenses. Mr. Hartley estimated that the 1985 investment program, originally set at \$2.1 billion, will be trimmed by an estimated \$200 million to \$300 million.

His anger at the attempted takeover was unabated. "It may be that

Orders at 8-Year High For Firms in Britain

Reuters

LONDON — British firms have more orders on their books than at any time in the past eight years, according to a survey published Monday.

The Confederation of British Industry's survey of 1,596 companies found the highest level of orders in the electrical, instrument, and engineering industries.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed**

June 1985

The net asset value quotations shown here are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following acronym symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT:	
(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) bi-monthly; (r) regularly; (u) irregularly.	
(d)	Lloyds Int'l Pacific
(w)	AL-MAL MANAGEMENT
(m)	BANCA JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.
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BOOKS

HERBERT CROLY OF THE NEW REPUBLIC: The Life and Thought of an American Progressive

By David W. Levy. 335 pages. Illustrated. \$32.50.
Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Reviewed by John Gross

HERBERT CROLY's name survives as the author of a book, "The Promise of American Life," and the founder of a magazine, The New Republic. As an intellectual influence, he is assured of a place in every respectable history of American politics in the early part of the current century. But few people today have much sense of him as a personality, and even in his time he was difficult to get to know. His most obvious trait was shyness, and he was notorious for his paralyzing silences. There is a family legend that one day when he was a boy of 14 his mother said to him, "Herbert, you are very silent," to which he replied, "I have nothing of importance to communicate."

It is much to David W. Levy's credit that he should have produced a lively and engaging book when gay abstractions stretched all around. His account of Croly is both sympathetic and generally persuasive. But for human interest it is Croly's parents who steal the show.

His mother, who wrote under the name of "Jenny June," is usually credited with having been the first syndicated columnist in the United States. Croly's father, David Croly, was also

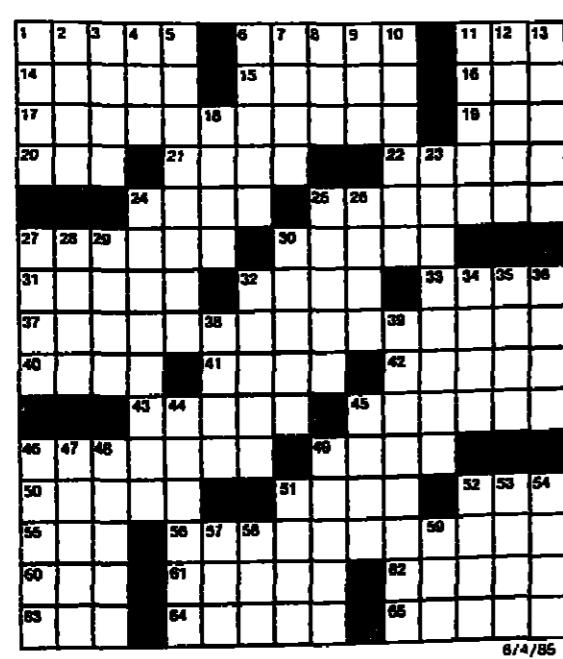
a journalist, best known as the editor of The New York World, although his most profitable venture was a journal for aspiring landlords, The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide. "Jenny June" was unhappy in her marriage, and one form in which she vented her feelings about men was a series of articles arguing that boys made less satisfactory children than girls. Not surprisingly, her small son turned more and more toward his father, and David Croly in turn treated Herbert, as soon as he was old enough, as an intellectual companion, instilling in him a belief in the creed to which he himself was passionately committed, Auguste Comte's Religion of Humanity.

Eventually, Herbert went his own way, but even though his most famous book appeared 20 years after his father's death, when he came to write it the older man's precepts were still very much in his mind. The origins of "The Promise of American Life," Levy contends, "are to be found in the social, political, and economic thought of Auguste Comte as the thought was applied to American conditions by David Goodman Croly." Above all — though there were, of course, other sources as well — it was David Croly's teaching that lay behind his son's call for a more powerful centralized government, which would assume responsibility for the welfare of society as a whole.

The account of Croly's background and his debt to Comte is the most original part of Levy's book. In the chapters that follow, he follows more familiar ground, though he has many interesting things to say about the reception of "The Promise of American Life" and Croly's subsequent role in the Progressive movement, including his relations with Theodore Roosevelt and the complicated question of who influenced whom.

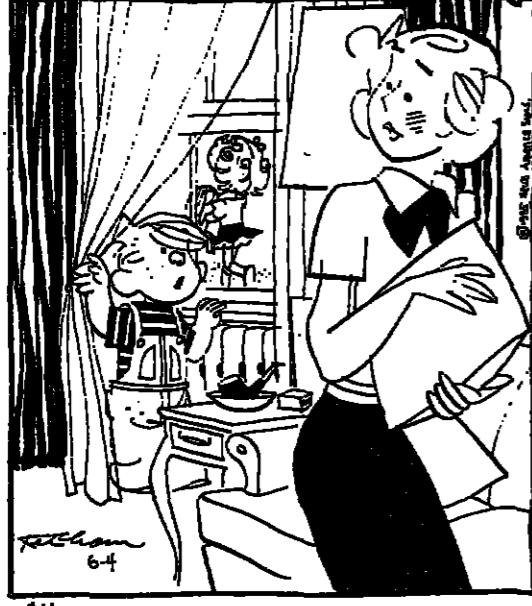
He also provides a useful brief history of the founding of The New Republic, and of Croly's colleagues on the magazine. He particularly good on Willard and Dorothy Straight, the journal's backers, who had read "The Promise of American Life" while they were in China and been enthralled by it — not least by the chapter advocating "A National Foreign Policy" (it is sometimes forgotten that Croly's enlightened nationalism contained a distinct dash of imperialism). In tracing The New Republic's reactions to World War I and the Versailles peace treaty, on the other hand, Levy sticks a little too closely to straightforward exposition; his account lacks the bite of Christopher Lasch's treatment of the same subject in his book "The New Radicalism in America."

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.



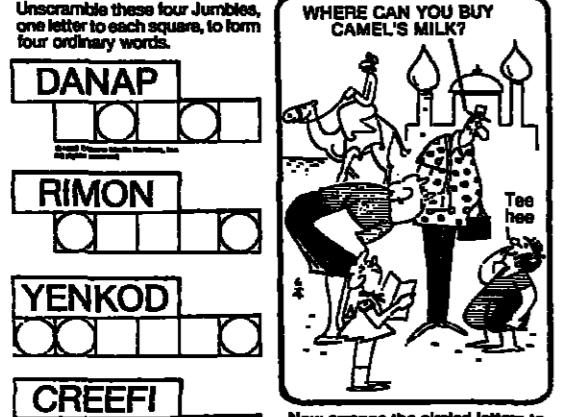
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"MARGARET IS ALWAYS GOOD, BUT I DON'T THINK SHE CAN HELP IT."

JUMBLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the Sunday answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: IRONY WAGER BEHOLD FARINA

Answer: What accordion music might sometimes be—LONG DRAWN OUT

WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW
C	B	28	15	S	C	28	15
Amsterdam	Berlin	25	18	Beijing	25	18	25
Barcelona	Buenos Aires	27	17	Colombo	27	17	27
Belo Horizonte	Bogota	27	17	Bombay	27	17	27
Brisbane	Brisbane	27	17	Bukarest	27	17	27
Brussels	Bucharest	27	17	Calcutta	27	17	27
Copenhagen	Dakar	27	17	Delhi	27	17	27
Doha Del Sol	Doha	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Dubai	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Edinburgh	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Florence	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Grenoble	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Geneva	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Helsinki	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Istanbul	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Las Palmas	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Lisbon	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Ljubljana	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Madrid	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Milan	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
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Oslo	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Paris	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Prague	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Reykjavik	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
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Frankfurt	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Strasbourg	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Vienna	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Wiesbaden	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Zurich	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
MIDDLE EAST	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Ankara	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Bahrain	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Beirut	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Damascus	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Gaza	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Tel Aviv	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
OCEANIA	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Auckland	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Sydney	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Christiansburg	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Chile	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Frankfurt	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
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New Zealand	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Singapore	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Tokyo	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
WEATHER	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
AFRICA	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Algiers	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Cario	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Cape Town	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Conakry	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Harare	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Johannesburg	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
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Maputo	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
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Nairobi	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Port Louis	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Windhoek	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Latin America	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Buenos Aires	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Caracas	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Lima	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Mexico City	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Porto Velho	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
San Salvador	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Argentina	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Bogota	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Brasilia	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Caracas	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Guatemala	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Havana	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
La Plata	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Montevideo	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Panama	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Porto Velho	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Santiago	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Santo Domingo	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Uruguay	Dubai	27	17	Dhaka	27	17	27
Venezuela	Dubai						

PEOPLE

Cliburn Prize Awarded

José Feghali, a Brazilian native who first played in public at the age of 5, has been named the winner of the seventh Van Cliburn International Piano Competition. Feghali, 24, who now lives in London, triumphed over 35 other pianists in the contest, held this year in Fort Worth, Texas. He wins a debut recital at Carnegie Hall in New York, a 30-month concert tour of North America and Europe, the chance to make several recordings and a \$12,000 cash prize. Philippe Bianconi, 25, of France took second place. Barry Douglas, 25, of Northern Ireland and representing the United Kingdom, came in third. Feghali chose to play the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 at the awards ceremony, the same piece with which Van Cliburn won his famous victory.

Nan-yuan Hu, a 24-year-old Taiwanese now living in the United States, has won the 1985 Queen Elizabeth of Belgium Prize for violin playing, the jury announced in Brussels. Hu, who teaches the violin at Bloomington University, in Illinois, began playing at the age of 4. He will receive \$30,000 Belgian francs (about \$3,000) and will be guaranteed a number of concerts in Belgium. E-Hwan Bae, a 29-year-old American born in Seoul, South Korea, came in second.

Bette Davis, subject of a scathing attack in her daughter's book, "My Mother's Keeper," has broken a 15-year silence with her ex-husband, Gary Merrill, to thank him for defending her, he says. Merrill, who has called the book "99 percent crap," told the Press Herald in Portland, Maine, that Davis, 78, had sent him a thank-you note. "It was just a little note saying that she was very hurt by the book and thanking me for defending her."

Merrill, 69, said in an interview published Saturday, the book, by Barbara Hyman, portrays Davis as an abusive alcoholic. Since its release last month, "My Mother's Keeper" has risen to No. 4 on the New York Times best-seller list for nonfiction.

"Big River," a musical version of Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," ran away with the Tony Awards in New York on

ART BUCHWALD

The Great Loophole War

WASHINGTON — Louie, the lobbyist, was dressed in battle gear. As soon as President Reagan declared war on the special interest groups, Louie loaded his Xerox machine and marched forth toward Capitol Hill to wage combat.

"It must be a bad time for you," I said, as he paused on Pennsylvania Avenue to drink from his canteen of Pouilly-Fuisse.

"It's the best of times," said Louie, slapping me on the back. "Every lobbyist dreams of some day going up on the Hill to fight against tax reform. We were trained all our lives for this moment."

"Aren't you afraid your loopholes will be killed?"

"My boy, for every loophole that falls, we'll find another to take its place. When push comes to shove, we'll get what we want out of tax reform, and the president will get what he wants."

"Then you're not going to attack the Reagan plan head-on?"

"That would be suicidal. He's raised the hopes of every taxpayer. Our strategy is to publicly support the president on his reforms and cheer him on, whilst quietly infiltrate the offices of congressmen and senators whom our people have been nice to over the years."

"You mean you're going to start calling in your notes on the money you contributed to our legislators' campaigns?"

"What's so unreasonable about that? They came to us when they were in trouble — now we're coming to them when we're in trouble. That's what fairness in tax reform is all about."

"This could be a tough one, because the people have their expectations."

Manuscript by Mendelssohn

The Associated Press

ROME — A 25-page handwritten manuscript by Felix Mendelssohn of a piano and choral adaptation of his orchestral piece "Oedipus at Colonus" has been discovered in Rome, the music magazine Piano Time reported.



Buchwald

tations raised and if it's quite possible the congressmen and senators will have to vote for the bill, whether they want to or not."

"Of course they're going to vote for the bill!" Louie shouted. "We would never ask them not to vote for it. That's like telling them not to vote for mother or the American flag. All we want them to do is fine-tune the law so that our industry will still be entitled to the tax breaks that have made it one of the highest generators of capital in the country."

"What you're asking, then, is that you continue to pay no taxes at all?"

Louie was outraged. "There has been too much made of the fact that we don't pay any taxes. We pay payroll and Social Security taxes, as well as taxes on all our soft drink machines. Just because an industry doesn't pay income taxes is no reason for our companies to be singled out as tax dodgers."

"The people may not see it that way," I said. "Reagan has thrown down the gauntlet and the Democrats are scrambling to pick it up. It looks like tax reform could be an idea whose time has come. It is sure a lot easier to deal with than a \$200-million deficit."

"We've been through tax reform battles before," Louie said. "The trick is not to fire your ammunition too early. Wait until everybody is tired and their nerves are frayed. Then sneak in and plant your loophole while no one is watching. That's the way the smart lobbyists work."

"You believe you can still pull it off?"

Louie put on his Stetson hat. "A trade-off, my boy. The Northeast wants something from our people, so we're ready to deal. We'll give 'em their loophole if they give us ours."

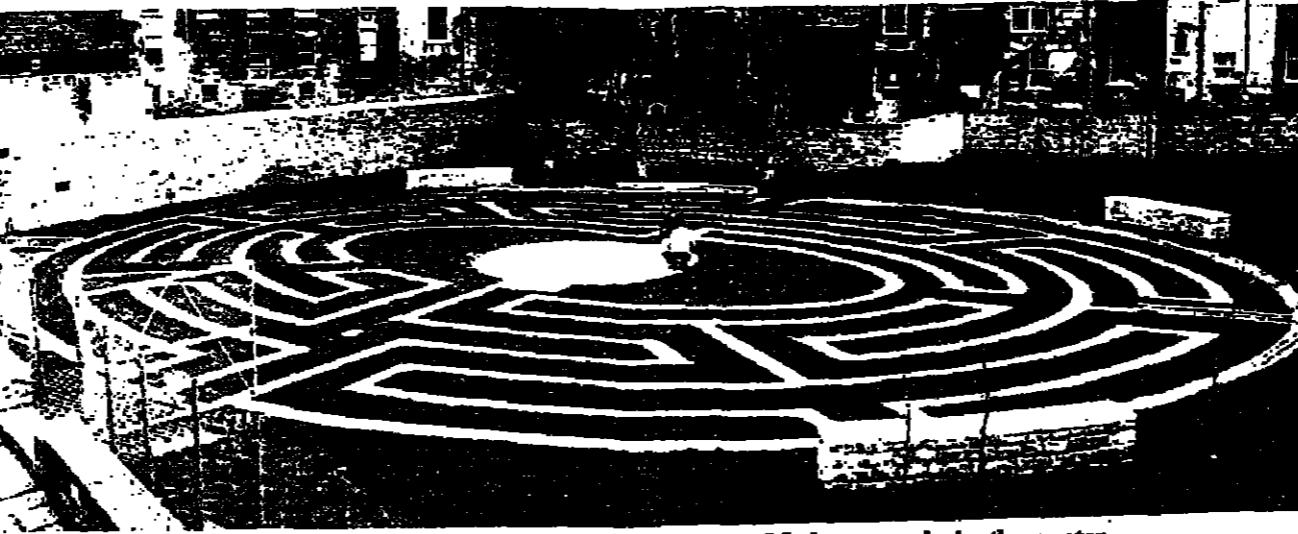
"How can you be so sure of victory?"

He opened up his pants pocket. "Look in here."

I couldn't believe it. He had 12 representatives and five senators in his pocket.

"Where did you get them?" I asked him.

"Through my political action committee. Got more in this other pocket if I need them."



Maze in Bath: An ellipse with stone paths and a Medusa mosaic in the center.

Two Britons Sing the Praises of Mazes

By Erica Brown
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain is reputed to have more mazes than any other country in the world and the number is increasing.

A Beatles-inspired water maze shaped like an apple with a yellow submarine at the center was one of the hits at last year's International Garden Festival in Liverpool. Kentwell Hall in Long Melford, Suffolk, is celebrating the 500th anniversary of the start of Tudor rule this year by converting its gravelled central courtyard into a complex maze representing the Tudor roses in variously colored brick. A path maze designed for last summer's Bath Festival will be completed this spring, and the winning design of a maze competition that attracted more than 500 entries has been constructed at the Breamore Countryside Museum in Hampshire.

Randall Coate and Adrian Fisher were involved in all three. They designed the first two and judged the Breamore competition. As partners in the appropriately named Minotaur Designs, they have designed a Cornish maze laid out in the outline of a famous early locomotive and have also created a maze inspired by one seen in a dream by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, and commissioned by Lady Brunner of Grey's Court in Hampshire.

The two men are an unlikely partnership. Randall Coate is a retired diplomat. Adrian Fisher a management consultant. They formed their concern in 1979, having met through Lord Eliot, who had included a design for a maze at his home in Cornwall.

"Once you start digging into mazes," said Coate, who had already designed several, "you quickly find yourself part of a small fraternity. I got to know Lord Eliot when he showed me his design and then he sent me an article Adrian had written on the subject. So I got in touch with him."

For example, the green and copper beech maze at Floors Castle was laid out in 1983 and is expected to be in shape for the public in 1988. According to Fisher, "A decent maze of any kind can cost at least £5,000 [about \$6,250] and after that the sky's the limit."

The origin and purpose of mazes remain unknown but they go back to the beginning

"I was still working full time in industry," Fisher said. "But I'd always been fascinated by the puzzlement of mazes and the packing of the maximum paths into the minimum area. The mathematics of the puzzle can have varying degrees of complexity but once you understand them you realize they are merely the superficial level of understanding a maze. I want to go beyond that."

Fisher offered that opportunity. He had always been fascinated by the amount of symbolism that could be incorporated in mazes. Minotaur's design for a maze at Floors Castle, the Scottish home of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, for example, is 192 feet (58 meters) square and incorporates a unicorn and a boar's head from the duke's coat of arms and a wheat sheaf and portcullis from the duchess's.

By comparison, their maze at Bath is simplicity itself. Built in the center of a city that has strong Roman and Georgian associations, its outline is a Cornish ellipse; its flat paths are laid in local stone in a Roman key design and, at the center, there is a typically Roman mosaic of Medusa taken from an image carved in stone in the city's Roman Museum.

Mazes can take time to reach perfection. Brick and turf mazes are complete and usable when laid, but hedge mazes need five to eight years depending on the growth of the hedging used; Beech, yew and box are the most common.

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In the last 20 years, however, mazes have enjoyed a revival, with a number being laid out in the grounds of stately homes. Ragley Hall in Warwickshire, Cawdor Castle in Scotland and Longleat House in Wiltshire all boast modern mazes built by the owners.

of civilization and almost certainly had religious significance.

The great palace at Knossos in Crete, which was destroyed about 1400 B.C., had the archaic maze built by Daedalus for King Minos to contain the Minotaur. Its design was repeated on Cretan coins, and trade with the other countries popularized the pattern.

As Christianity spread through Europe, the twisting path of a maze came to represent such things as the thread of life, paradise regained, death and rebirth, and the search for the Holy Grail. The seven rings of the Cretan labyrinth can still be seen in the world's oldest surviving maze, made in the sixth century A.D. at Bransby in northern

Cornwall.

Early cathedrals had stone or tile mazes on their floors and penitents followed the paths on their knees. The most famous of these is in Chartres Cathedral in France.

By Elizabethan times the religious emphasis had lessened and mazes were designed for pleasure. The paths were bordered by hedges and instead of being winding and intricate turnings they became a series of interlinked routes with hidden dead ends. The earliest of these mazes in Britain is the one at Hampton Court, which was replanted in yew in 1690.

The Hampton Court maze became the model for new mazes right through the Victorian era, although the 18th-century garden designer Capability Brown swept away many when creating his natural landscapes. More were uprooted in this century as the cost of upkeep and labor became too great.

In the last 20 years, however, mazes have enjoyed a revival, with a number being laid out in the grounds of stately homes. Ragley Hall in Warwickshire, Cawdor Castle in Scotland and Longleat House in Wiltshire all boast modern mazes built by the owners.

Manuscript by Mendelssohn

The Associated Press

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